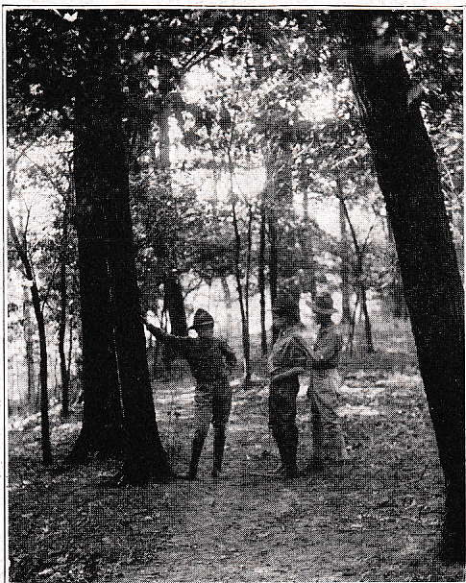
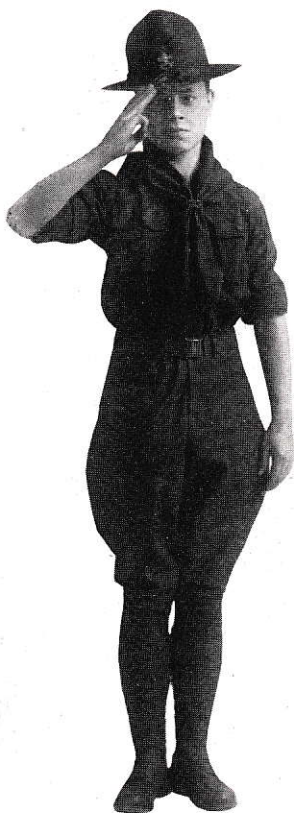


TEST GUIDE

*for Tenderfoot, Second
Class, First Class and Merit
Badge Requirements.*



CHICAGO COUNCIL
BOY - SCOUTS - OF - AMERICA



“I
pledge
allegiance
to the
American
flag and
to the
republic for
which it
stands;
one nation
indivisible,
with liberty
and justice
for all.”

Preface



THE OBJECT of this manual is to standardize the examination and advancement of Scouts and make definite and clear the requirements as laid down in the "Handbook for Boys."

These standards shall govern the advancement of all Scouts under the jurisdiction of the Chicago Council.

The pages referred to in this manual are based on the Twentieth Edition of the "Handbook for Boys."

These standard requirements shall take effect March 1, 1920. Please destroy all former editions of the Test Guide.

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TENDERFOOT INSTRUCTIONS

To become a tenderfoot in any troop, a boy must proceed as follows:

1. Study carefully the official "Handbook for Boys" to be obtained through your Scoutmaster or at the District Headquarters. Learn thoroughly the Scout Oath and Law.

2. *Fees*—The annual fee is 25c. When new boys are added to the troop during the year, proportionate fees only are required for the unexpired period for which the troop is registered as follows:

9—12 months	25c
6— 9 months	20c
6 months or less	15c

3. Prepare thoroughly for your examination as outlined below. This examination is to be taken from your Scoutmaster.

4. When you have passed this examination, you will take the Oath in the presence of the troop and receive your badge.

TENDERFOOT EXAMINATION

Part One—Oral (to be given privately by the Scoutmaster)—

1. Explain in your own words what the Scout Oath and Law mean to you.

2. How will you have to change your daily conduct or habits when you take the Scout Oath?

3. Which of the laws do you think will be hardest for you to keep?

4. Recite the Pledge of Allegiance to the American Flag, giving the proper salute.

In what way have you changed your daily conduct since becoming a Scout?

Part Two—Demonstration—

1. Tie the nine required knots, and whip both ends of a piece of rope.
2. Explain the different parts of a rope and give the correct names for them.
3. Give correctly the scout hand clasp and the scout salute.

Part Three—Written—

1. Who are the following officers of the Boy Scouts of America: Chief Scout Executive, National Scout Commissioner, Chicago Scout Executive, Chicago Scout Commissioner, District Field Scout Executive?

2. What are the badges of the following and where are they worn: Scout Executive, Scout Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner, Scoutmaster, Assistant Scoutmaster, First Class, Patrol Leader, Second Class, Scribe, Tenderfoot?

3. Describe patrol leaders' bars, Life, Star, and Eagle badges, merit badges, and service stripes. (pp. 74-77.)

4. Give briefly the history and meaning of the scout badge design. (p. 32.)

5. Write the Oath and the Laws in order, in full. (pp. 33-35.)

6. When was the American flag first adopted by Congress? (p. 440.)

7. Did the flag ever have more than 13 stripes? Explain. (p. 440.)

8. What is the reason for the scout sign? (p. 33.)

9. What does the scout motto mean? (p. 32.) *Be Prepared*

NOTE—Practically a perfect grade is required to pass all Scout tests, but it is not required that the words of the Handbook be learned. Correct ideas rather than book knowledge are wanted.

FOREWORD TO SECOND CLASS AND FIRST CLASS TESTS

Purpose of Tests—

The object of the Second Class and First Class requirements is to cultivate in scouts habits of observation, resourcefulness, thrift, and the ability to adapt themselves to conditions so that they may better "Be Prepared" for service to others.

To Scoutmasters and Troop Examiners—

In every case the scout must know all that he is required to know; anything short of this being a failure to pass the test. For example, if a scout answers nine of the second class First Aid questions correctly and fails on the tenth, he is not to be passed on the test until he has answered the tenth correctly. "Correctness" does not involve verbatim knowledge of the language of the Handbook except where so stated; correct ideas are essential.

SECOND CLASS TESTS

(These requirements are listed on page 36
of Handbook)

I. Service—

Before a Scout can pass this test he must complete one month's satisfactory service as a tenderfoot. Satisfactory service must include daily good turns.

II. First Aid—

A.—Oral

1. Give general directions for First Aid for injuries. (p. 353.)

2. Under what conditions is one likely to faint? Give symptoms and treatment fully. (p. 363.)

3. How do symptoms of shock differ from those of fainting? Is shock dangerous? Give treatment fully. (p. 354.)

4. State difference between simple and compound fractures. (pp. 354-356.)

5. Give treatment for bruises. (p. 357.)

6. What is a sprain? Give treatment. (p. 357.)

7. Give general treatment for injuries in which the skin is broken (wounds). (p. 358.)

8. Give treatment for scalds and burns. (p. 366.)

9. What warning does Handbook give about use of tourniquet? (p. 362.)

10. What is a sterilized dressing and how could you make one if none were at hand? (p. 359.)

B.—Demonstration

1. Demonstrate the case of the Triangular Bandage in the case of 5 different accidents described by the Examiner.

2. Demonstrate use of the roller bandage in 3 different accidents described by the Examiner.

3. Apply 3 different kinds of Tourniquet to bleeding arteries on 3 different parts of the body as directed by the Examiner.

4. Demonstrate the fireman's carry, the fireman's drag and chair carry. The patient in the first two instances to be in a prostrate position.

III. Signaling—

1. Use either the International Morse or the semaphore code.

*what is procedure for vomiting (376)
"if patient is unconscious" in connection with stimulants*

2. A Scout must be able to send and receive letters and numerals and a few short words.

3. Describe five means of signaling. (pp. 281-290.)

IV. Tracking—

The object of this requirement is to test the accuracy of observation and memory. This test should be given on hikes, in camp, and out-of-doors.

Tracking will develop greater interest in the out-of-doors. After a fall of snow is an ideal time for tracking.

Scouts should be on the constant lookout for animal tracks.

The tracking test is based on the following:

- a. Be able to track one-half mile some wild animal. If the trail of an animal cannot be found, the same distance should be covered in following a trail of Indian signs laid by the examiner. Note the Indian signs on p. 280.

NOTE—Axe blazing is not allowed. Use chalk to mark a tree in order to blaze it. Other suggestions; daub of clay, wisp of grass placed in the bark.

- b. Know the tracks of some animals or birds..

V. Scout Pace—

This test is not for endurance but is for measuring distance.

Go a mile at the scout pace, in not less than $11\frac{3}{4}$ or more than $12\frac{1}{4}$ minutes.

Before taking the examination the scout must give his word of honor that he has met the requirement at least three times in practice. (Be sure that an actual mile is chosen for the course.)

VI. Knife and Axe—

1. Give eight rules for the use of the knife. (p. 244.)
2. Give five rules for the use of the axe. (p. 246.)
3. Give three general directions for the use of the knife and axe. (p. 244.)
4. Make, with knife only, a useful article, such as paper knife, fork, spoon, knife, pen and pencil holder, paper weight, cane, indoor flag staff, or shinny stick, etc.
5. Chop neatly and quickly through a six-inch piece of wood.
6. What is the proper way of sharpening a knife? An axe?

VII. Fire Building—

1. Build a small fire suitable for cooking, using not more than two matches and no papers, leaves or wood from lumber. A large fire is not needed. Remember the Indian saying, "White man. Heap big fire. No good."
- a. Place—Select a dry spot in the open. A fire should be built at least ten feet from any tree, as the roots of a tree are often near the surface within this distance. If there are leaves or dry grass, scrape them back for at least two feet from the fire. If the wind is blowing, construct a wind break of dirt or rocks on the lee side of your fire.
- b. Flat Fire—Place two sticks about two inches thick parallel with the direction of the wind, and about four inches apart; place shavings or other suitable small material between the two sticks with a handful of twigs about the size of a lead pencil

over the top. Select a dry place to strike your match and shielding with cupped hand place it under the edge of the tinder on the windward side. As soon as the twigs have started to burn well, place larger sticks on the blaze a few at a time until you have a fire the size you wish.

- c. Tepee Fire—Place a handful of shavings or other small material on cleared space and build over this a pyramid of smaller sticks the size of a pencil; light this through an opening left in the pyramid on the windward side. As soon as the small sticks are burning freely, place larger and longer ones around the flames keeping the tepee shape to the fire.

2. Thoroughly extinguish the fire and explain importance of doing so. If water or snow is not at hand, moist dirt should be heaped over the remaining coals very carefully. The Indian always practiced leaving his cooking fire site so that no one could tell he had been there.

VIII. Cooking—

1. Cook satisfactory $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. of meat and two potatoes, using no utensils, over an outdoor fire.

NOTE—Solid meat must be used. Ground meat such as is found in link sausage is barred.

Suggestions—

1. A plain steak broiled on small green sticks, laid parallel and a short distance apart, above the bed of coals; potatoes baked in clay, sand or ashes. If the clay is used the potatoes should be coated about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick, then placed in the fire and covered with coals. The potatoes should be cooked in about 40 minutes. If sand is used, a hole should be made in the

ground, potatoes placed in and covered with a layer of sand about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick. In this case a fire will have to be kept going over them about an hour and a quarter.

2. Persian Kabobs. This is a method of roasting the meat and vegetables over a hot bed of coals. First of all, dig a hole in the ground about a foot deep and a foot square. After plenty of wood has been burned in the hole and you have a good thick layer of coals, you are ready to start cooking. Take a green stick about two feet long and one-half inch in diameter and strip off the bark. Sharpen each end to a good point. Next string on your stick pieces of meat about two inches in diameter, alternating with pieces of raw potato, carrot, onion, etc. Salt to taste. Push one end of the stick in the ground so that the Kabobs lean over the coals and as the food browns on one side, turn stick around. Result—a dish fit for a king.

IX. Thrift—

Submit bank book or affidavit showing a deposit of \$1.00, or affidavit if money earned is used in the support of the home, and word of honor that money was earned since becoming a scout. State how you earned the money. Read the paragraph on thrift in Chapter seven of your Handbook.

X. Compass—

1. Box the compass, sixteen points. (p. 83.)
2. Explain how the watch may be used as a compass. (pp. 84-85.)
3. How do you determine direction by the sun and the stars? (p. 86.)

PROCEDURE BEFORE THE COURT OF HONOR

The Scout having been examined by his Scoutmaster in Second Class work and having qualified, receives from him a Court of Honor application slip which, when signed by the Scoutmaster, is sent to the District Headquarters one week in advance of the session of the Court as notification that said Scout is ready to appear before the Court at the next regular session.

At the session of the Court, which is primarily a Court of Review, the Scout is reviewed in any tests previously passed as well as in the one he has come for. The Court of Honor recommends that the candidate, if passed, is eligible for a Second Class badge.

The Scout must either pass completely or fail. There is no middle ground. The slip is then sent to the Scoutmaster stating the result of the examination and record made of this action.

FIRST CLASS TESTS

I. Swimming—50 yards—

Present satisfactory evidence of having passed this test from a swimming instructor or other competent person. (National Headquarters rules that under no circumstances can a Scout be excused from this or any other Scout requirement.)

II. Thrift—

Submit bank book or affidavit showing a deposit of \$2.00, or affidavit if money earned is used in the support of the home, and word of honor that at least \$1.00 was earned since becoming a Second Class Scout. State how you earned the money.

III. Signaling—

1. Send correctly a message of 48 or more letters (including conventional signs) at the rate of 16 letters per minute or faster in the International Morse Code, without assistance; or, send messages of 90 letters or more by Semaphore at an average rate of 30 letters per minute.

2. Receive a like message, without assistance.

IV. Hike and Report—

1. Make a round trip alone, or with another scout, to a point at least seven miles away (14 miles in all), going on foot or rowing a boat.

2. Present a written report of at least 300 words of this trip. This report should include observations along the route, such as: land marks, water ways, turns in the road, kind of road, hills, trees, birds, and out-standing features.

3. Make a map of the country through which the hike was made, marking the compass points, hills, etc.

4. Give five rules for hiking. (p. 232.)

V. Advanced First Aid—

A.—Oral

1. What would you do in case of a panic in a theater? (p. 340.)

2. What would you do in case of fire in your home? (pp. 341-342.)

3. Give two ways of rescuing a person who has fallen through ice, and treatment for freezing. (pp. 351 & 364.)

4. Give two ways of rescuing persons in contact with live wire, and treatment for electric shock. (pp. 351-352.)

5. Give method of rescue and treatment of persons overcome by gas. (pp. 353 & 373.)

6. How would you try to stop a runaway horse? (p. 353.)

7. How would you treat a snake bite? (p. 359.)

8. What is a dislocation and how would you treat a dislocated shoulder? (p. 358.)

9. Name eight causes of unconsciousness. (p. 363.)

10. Give treatment for poisoning. (p. 365.)

11. Give treatment for fainting. (p. 363.)

12. State nature, symptoms, and treatment for apoplexy. (p. 363.)

13. Explain the difference between the symptoms of sunstroke and heat exhaustion, and give treatment for each. (p. 364.)

14. Give treatment for sunburn or insect bite. (p. 367.)

15. Give symptoms and treatment of ivy poisoning. (p. 367.)

16. Give treatment for earache and toothache. (p. 368.)

17. Give three ways of stopping nosebleed. (p. 367.)

18. Give method of removing a piece of grit from the eye, and treatment for an inflamed eye. (pp. 366 & 369.)

19. Give treatment for cramps, stomachache and chills. (p. 369.)

20. What opportunities have you had to put your Second Class First Aid to practical use?

B.—Demonstration

1. Demonstrate the Schaefer method of artificial respiration, explaining fully the reason for each movement. (p. 373.)

VI. Cooking—

1. Using the Scout cook kit or equivalent, cook satisfactorily over a small outdoor fire two of the following: hunters' stew, griddle cakes, fish, bacon, eggs or twist. Consult Kephart's Camp Cooking.

2. What is the proper way to clean your cooking utensils? (p. 241.)

VII. Map Drawing and Reading—

1. On a government contour map the examiner will point out two points. Standing at one could you see the other? Draw a cross section of the map to prove your answer correct.

2. How far apart are the two points taken above?

3. Draw conventional signs for five common objects as directed by examiner, and write names of five other signs chosen by examiner. (See Conventional Signs in Scout Diary.)

4. Present a map, at least $8\frac{1}{2} \times 11$ inches, showing:

- a. The scale on which it is drawn, and compass points.
- b. All important features, such as towns, farmhouses, streams, railroads and stations, woods, high hills, swamps, lakes, etc., using the proper conventional signs.

VIII. Handicraft—

a. Present evidence from a manual training teacher of having made a taboret, foot-stool, or equally difficult and useful article without assistance, OR

b. Fell, trim, and cut up into firewood lengths a dead tree at least six inches in diameter at the point chopped, work to be done accurately and quickly.

IX. Judging—

Judge within 25 per cent correct, the following:

1. Height of a room or tree.
2. Width of a road or building.
3. Area of a table top or piece of land.
4. Weight of a person, chair or log.
5. Number of pages in a book or leaves on a branch.
6. Number of printed lines on a page.
7. Weight of a book or rock one pound or over.
8. Length of a pencil or stick.
9. Circumference of a round object.
10. Number of objects in a given collection.

This test should be practiced before taking the examination, and these questions should be asked whenever possible on hikes and camps; outdoor objects and distances should be used whenever possible.

X. Nature Study—

1. Describe orally or in writing ten species of trees, or six species of animals, or six species of birds, as prescribed in the Handbook.
2. Name five birds that spend the winter in your vicinity.
3. Name five species of trees you may see on your way to school or place of employment.
4. Point out the North Star and three constellations of stars, giving their correct names.

XI. Oath and Law—

1. Satisfy the Scoutmaster in a personal conference that you are doing your best to put into daily practice the principles of the Oath and Law.

2. It is suggested that the Scoutmaster secure additional information to this effect from the Scout's teachers, parents or employers.

XII. Tenderfoot Training—

Present evidence that you have secured and trained in the Tenderfoot tests at least one boy who is a registered member of the same or some other troop at the time of the passing of the test.

PROCEDURE BEFORE THE COURT OF HONOR

Same as for Second Class Tests (See p. 12)

MERIT BADGES

- I. Scouts desiring to pass any of the Merit Badge Tests as outlined on pp. 38-64 of the Scout Handbook should first carefully read pp. 69-70 under the general subject of Merit Badge Tests.
- II. A special Merit Badge pamphlet has been prepared for each Merit Badge subject. A Scout should study this carefully as it will assist in passing the examination outlined in the Handbook.
- III. In addition to the knowledge that the Scout can secure from the special pamphlet and Handbook, he should further prepare himself by learning all he can from some expert in the neighborhood who is a recognized authority in the subject.
- IV. A Scout must be a First Class Scout for at least two weeks before appearing for his first Merit Badge examination.
- V. It will assist the candidate in passing his examination before the Court of Honor to bring with him evidence of having fulfilled certain requirements: for example, maps, handicraft article, etc.

- VI. Whenever possible a Scout should appear in uniform (if he has one) when he comes before the Court of Honor; in any case, special attention should be devoted to his appearance.

PROCEDURE BEFORE THE COURT OF HONOR

The applicant for a Merit Badge must have his application blank properly filled out by the Scoutmaster and signed by the expert examiner, on the subject in question, before he comes to the Court.

The Scout is reviewed according to questions as stated in the Twentieth Edition of the Handbook (pp. 38-64). A Scout may qualify for not more than two Merit Badges each month. If he fails to appear, he is not entitled to a greater number the next month.

A Scout's Scoutmaster or Assistant Scoutmaster cannot sign a Merit Badge application as an examiner. He must secure the signature of an expert in that particular subject.

LIFE, STAR AND EAGLE MERIT BADGES

Applicants for Life, Star and Eagle badges are required to appear before the Court of Honor of the Chicago Council. The meetings of the Court of Honor of the Chicago Council are held at Central Headquarters on the 4th Tuesday evening of the months of September, November, January, March and May. The application blank should be properly filled out and filed with the District Headquarters at least ten days before the meeting of the Court of Honor.

